

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL  
COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SEMIANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM  
April 1, 2002 THROUGH September 30, 2002

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## SUMMARY OF OIG ACTIVITIES

### AUDITS

The primary objectives of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Commission, CFTC) are to help promote long-term efficiency and effectiveness in the administration and operation of the Commission and to protect against fraud, waste, and abuse. This reporting period's OIG audit activities, which are listed below, reflect these objectives.

#### Current Audits

The following are the audits being conducted during the current reporting period and continuing into the next reporting period. (For additional details, see the section on current audits beginning on page 9.)

Review of Enforcement Information Requirements. The objectives of this review are to determine what the information needs of all levels in the Division of Enforcement are, whether the information needs are being met, and if the required information can be created, stored, and retrieved in a more effective and efficient manner. (For additional details, see page 10.)

Review of Agency Compliance with GPRA. The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) requires federal agencies to develop strategic plans, prepare annual plans setting performance goals, and report annually on actual performance compared to goals. The first report was prepared in March 2000. The objective of this review is to determine how effectively the Commission is complying with GPRA's terms. This will include an examination of the performance measures devised by the Commission and the systems used for gathering the data to report on those performance measures. (For additional details, see page 12.)

Review of Employee Usage of Government Issued Travel Cards. The objective of this review is to determine whether employees are complying with the agency's policy for use of the cards. An initial review of the agency's existing policy regarding travel card usage has been conducted, and an audit plan is being prepared. (For additional details, see page 13.)

#### Completed Audits

The following audits have been completed during this reporting period. (For additional details, see the section on completed audits beginning on page 4.)

Evaluation of the CFTC Information Security Program and Practices, GISRA. The Government Information Security Reform Act (GISRA) requires the Inspector General or his designee to perform annual independent evaluations of the information security program and practices of the agency. (For additional details, see page 5.)

Audit of Los Angeles Lease of Real Estate. The objectives of this audit were to determine if all payments were made in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement, whether established payment procedures were followed, and if the agency complied with the Prompt Payment Act. This was the first audit conducted by the Office of the Inspector General of the Los Angeles, California regional office lease agreement. This audit covered all payments for the subject lease for the period from July 1, 1993 through December 31, 2001 for all office space leased in the building at 10900 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. (For additional details, see page 5.)

Audit of Minneapolis Lease of Real Estate. The objectives of this audit were to determine if all payments were made in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement, whether established payment procedures were followed, and if the agency complied with the Prompt Payment Act. This was the first audit conducted by the Office of the Inspector General of the Minneapolis, Minnesota office lease agreement. This audit covered all payments for the subject lease for the period from February 1, 1991 through August 31, 2002 for all office space leased in the building at 410 South 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Minneapolis Minnesota. (For additional details, see page 6.)

## **INVESTIGATIONS**

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, provides that the Inspector General may receive and investigate complaints or information from the Commission's employees concerning the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of law, rules or regulations, or mismanagement, abuse of authority, or gross waste of funds, or a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.

Two investigations and one informal inquiry were pending as of the beginning of the reporting period. The OIG opened one investigation during the reporting period and completed three investigations and the informal inquiry. No investigations remained open at the end of the period. (See the section on investigations beginning on page 6.)

## **LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY REVIEWS**

The OIG reviews proposed and final CFTC regulations and legislation and selected exchange rules using the following basic criteria: whether the agency: (1) has identified specifically the problem(s) to be addressed by the proposal; (2) has defined through case study or data analysis a clear link between the proposed solution and the identified problem(s); (3) has

specified clearly the means to effectively and efficiently enforce the proposal; (4) has assessed the likely efficiency and effectiveness of alternative solutions; (5) can reasonably document that the proposal will yield positive net benefits over the long term; and (6) has met the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires the agency to evaluate the impact of its regulations on small entities. The Paperwork Reduction Act requires the agency to manage effectively and efficiently its information collections so that they are the least burdensome necessary to achieve the stipulated objectives.

### **Legislative Activities**

The Inspector General continues to be heavily involved in legislative activities. Congressional staff were briefed about the various IG issues.

## **OIG RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Office of the Inspector General in the Commodity Futures Trading Commission was created in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-452), as amended by the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-504). The OIG was established to create an independent unit to:

- Promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of CFTC programs and operations and detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations;
- Conduct and supervise audits and, where necessary, investigations relating to the administration of CFTC programs and operations;
- Review existing and proposed legislation and regulations and make recommendations concerning their impact on the economy and efficiency of CFTC programs and operations or the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse; and
- Keep the Chairman and Congress fully informed about any problems or deficiencies in the administration of CFTC programs and operations and provide recommendations for correction of these problems or deficiencies.

Given that the CFTC does not have extensive contracts or grant making authority, the OIG's efforts have been focused on the review of legislative and regulatory proposals and the monitoring of internal CFTC operations.

## **OIG RESOURCES**

The OIG consists of the Inspector General, two professional staff members, and a secretary. All positions have been filled since January 2, 2000. The present Inspector General assumed his position on October 7, 1990.

The OIG, on December 4, 1989, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of the General Counsel (OGC). This Memorandum details the procedures that are used to provide the OIG with OGC legal services. An OGC staff member has been assigned to provide such services to the OIG on an as-needed basis.

## **CFTC PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS**

Congress created the Commodity Futures Trading Commission in 1974 as an independent agency with the mandate to regulate commodity futures and option markets in the United States. The Commission's mandate was renewed and/or expanded in 1978, 1982, 1986, 1992, and 1995. In December 2000, the Commission was reauthorized by Congress and the President through fiscal year (FY) 2005 with the passage of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (CFMA).

The CFMA transformed the Commission from a front-line regulatory agency to an oversight regulator. Although the Commission's approach to regulation will change, the CFTC's mission remains unchanged. The CFTC continues to be responsible for fostering the economic utility of futures markets by encouraging their competitiveness and efficiency, ensuring their integrity, and protecting market participants against manipulation, abusive trade practices, and fraud. Through effective oversight regulation, the CFTC enables the commodity futures markets better to serve their vital function in the nation's economy --providing a mechanism for price discovery and a means of offsetting price risks.

## **COMPLETED WORK**

### AUDITS

The OIG is required to conduct, supervise and coordinate audits of CFTC programs and operations and to ensure that the audits are conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. The OIG is also required to recommend changes to existing and proposed CFTC programs and operations to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse.

The purpose of these audits is to ensure that:

- Funds have been expended in a manner consistent with related laws, regulations, and policies;
- Resources have been managed effectively and efficiently;
- Stipulated program objectives have been achieved; and
- Resources have been safeguarded.

The following audit reports have been issued during the reporting period.

## **1. Evaluation of the CFTC Information Security Program and Practices, GISRA**

### Objectives.

The Government Information Security Reform Act requires the Inspector General or his designee to perform annual independent evaluations of the information security program and practices of the agency.

### Status.

To provide a comprehensive review of the Commission's security program, OIRM and OIG jointly engaged a contractor. Using the information supplied by the contractor and the program managers, the Inspector General responded to the areas raised by the OMB Guidance. The evaluation covered the following systems: the General Support System, Trade Practice Investigations System, Payroll and Personnel Systems, ISS Market Surveillance System, 1FR Company Financial Reporting System and the Financial Management System. The Financial Management System consists of three components entitled Financial Management System, Travel Manager System, and Electronic Certification System.

In addition to the independent evaluation, the Inspector General produced an executive summary characterizing the results of the independent evaluation of the agency's information security program and practices.

## **2. Audit of Los Angeles Lease of Real Estate**

### Objectives.

The objectives of this audit were to determine if all payments were made in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement, whether established payment procedures were followed, and if the agency complied with the Prompt Payment Act. This was the first audit conducted by the Office of the Inspector General of the Los Angeles, California regional office lease agreement. This audit covered all payments for the subject lease for the period from July 1, 1993

through December 31, 2001 for all office space leased in the building at 10900 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

Status.

The final report issued on July 15, 2002 stated that, generally, lease payments were made in accordance with the terms of the lease and the Prompt Payment Act.

**3. Audit of Minneapolis Lease of Real Estate**

Objectives.

The objectives of this audit were to determine if all payments were made in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement, whether established payment procedures were followed, and if the agency complied with the Prompt Payment Act. This was the first audit conducted by the Office of the Inspector General of the Minneapolis, Minnesota office lease agreement. This audit covered all payments for the subject lease for the period from February 1, 1991 through August 31, 2002 for all office space leased in the building at 410 South 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Minneapolis Minnesota.

Status.

The final report issued on September 25, 2002 indicated that payments were generally made in accordance with the terms of the lease and the Prompt Payment Act.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, provides that the Inspector General may receive and investigate complaints or information from the Commission's employees concerning the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of law, rules or regulations, or mismanagement, abuse of authority, or gross waste of funds, or a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.

Two investigations and one informal inquiry were pending as of the beginning of the reporting period. The OIG opened one investigation during the reporting period and completed three investigations and the informal inquiry. No investigations remained open at the end of the period.

The Commission asked the Inspector General to commence an investigation and report to the Commission factual findings with respect to whether a CFTC official participated personally and substantially in particular matters in which he knew he had a financial interest, and/or willfully and knowingly failed to report his financial interest in a limited partnership and distributions in the limited partnership on his annual financial disclosure reports. The Inspector General found that the official did not participate personally and substantially in particular matters in which he knew he had a financial interest and that the official did not willfully fail to

file information required on financial disclosure forms. Accordingly, this investigation was closed.

In response to a request from regional CFTC officials that the OIG investigate a series of unprofessional actions that were disrupting the flow of work in a regional office, the OIG opened an investigation. Through a series of interviews and an examination of documentation of past actions, the OIG documented the observed situation and recommended corrective action to responsible officials. Accordingly, this investigation was closed.

At the request of the Chairman, the OIG conducted an informal inquiry into allegations that a former CFTC employee may have divulged confidential or non-public information, participated in matters as a CFTC employee in which he had a financial interest, converted government property for personal use, accepted an illegal bribe or gratuity, accepted employment in connection with a matter which was the same as, or substantially related to, a matter in which he participated personally and substantially as a public officer or employee, and/or revealed a confidence or secret of the CFTC. During the course of the inquiry, the OIG found no reasonable grounds to believe that the former employee had violated any federal statute or CFTC rule, but the OIG did find that the former employee may have potentially violated a District of Columbia Bar rule by accepting employment in connection with a matter which was the same as, or substantially related to, a matter in which he participated personally and substantially as a public officer or employee. The OIG reported this information to the Office of the Chairman for any action considered appropriate. Accordingly, this inquiry was closed.

The Commission asked the Inspector General to conduct an investigation to assure that a CFTC official, from the time of beneficial acquisition of prohibited financial interests, had not violated federal conflict of interest law and regulations. In response to that request, the Inspector General conducted an investigation. The OIG determined that the official worked on no matters which concerned any entity related to the holdings of the trust in which the official has a beneficial interest. The OIG also determined that during this time, the official did not personally and substantially participate in any matters of general applicability to the futures industry which would have had a direct and predictable effect on the official's interests. Accordingly, this investigation was closed.

## LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY REVIEWS

As specified in Section 4(a) (2) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, the OIG reviews the impact of existing and proposed legislation and regulations on CFTC programs and operations and makes recommendations regarding more effective or efficient alternatives or protections against fraud and abuse. The OIG also reviews exchange rule proposals and changes.

The OIG has notified the responsible Division as to any concerns with draft and final documents for the legislation, rules or investigations listed below. Formal comments were not filed with the Commission.

## RULE REVIEWS INITIATED IN PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS

### **1. Relevant Considerations for Default Judgements.**

#### Summary of Action

A question has been raised about the appropriate circumstances for the entry of default judgements.

#### OIG Review

OIG concluded its review of the issue and made recommendations. Staff is currently reviewing the issue.

## RULE REVIEWS INITIATED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

The OIG has reviewed the numerous rules required by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (“Act”). The Act altered the relationship of the Commission to the futures industry in many regards. The rules sought to reflect this change.

#### Legislative Activities

The IG continues to be involved in legislative activities and contact has been made with congressional staff on various IG issues.

<b>AUDIT REPORTS OVER SIX MONTHS OLD</b>
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### **CORRECTIVE ACTION NOT COMPLETED**

There were no instances of audit reports over six months old where corrective action had not been completed.

### **CORRECTIVE ACTION COMPLETED**

There were no instances of reports issued before the commencement of the reporting period for which corrective action had been completed by the end of the reporting period.

## **MANAGEMENT DECISION NOT MADE**

There were no instances of reports issued before the commencement of the reporting period for which a management decision had not been made by the end of the reporting period.

## **SUMMARY OF MATTERS REFERRED TO PROSECUTIVE AUTHORITIES**

No matters were referred to prosecutive authorities during the reporting period

## **SUMMARY OF EACH REPORT MADE TO THE AGENCY HEAD**

No reports were made to the agency head under section 6(b)(2) concerning information or assistance unreasonably refused or not provided.

## **REVISED MANAGEMENT DECISIONS**

No management decisions were revised during the reporting period.

## **INSPECTOR GENERAL DISAGREEMENT**

The Inspector General does not disagree with any management decisions on OIG recommendations.

## CURRENT AUDITS

The audit agenda and priorities for the OIG are determined based on the following factors:

- Statutory and regulatory requirements;
- Adequacy of internal control systems as indicated by vulnerability assessments and internal control reviews recommended by OMB Circular A-123;
- Changes in the program conditions or particular vulnerability of the organization, program, activity, or function to problems or deficiencies;
- Current and potential dollar magnitude and likely benefits of a review on the efficiency or effectiveness of CFTC programs and operations;
- Management priorities and improvements that may be possible;
- Results of audits of CFTC programs and operations by other Federal agencies; and
- Availability of audit resources and the potential opportunity costs to the agency.

The audit agenda and summary of progress for each audit, which has not yet been completed, is summarized below. New agenda items periodically will be added, as appropriate, along with a description of the audit objective for each.

### **1. Review of Enforcement Information Requirements**

#### Objectives.

The mission of the Division of Enforcement is to investigate and prosecute fairly and effectively violations of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Commission's regulations in order to safeguard the integrity of U.S. futures and options markets and to protect market participants and futures and options customers. In the course of its activities, the Division, with headquarters and regional components, plans and follows an often complex course to achieve its objectives and receives and creates a huge volume of documents which must be logically stored and regularly accessed. To support the accomplishment of these tasks, the Division is relying on a collection of very old manual and automated systems to track the progress of activities and to store and retrieve documents. The objectives of this review are to determine what the information needs of all levels in the Division are, whether the information needs are being met, and if the required information can be created, stored, and retrieved in a more effective and efficient manner.

## Status.

The joint OIG/Division of Enforcement team produced extensive and detailed narrative flow charts of the current operational and administrative functions and processes of the Division of Enforcement and delivered them to the Division of Enforcement and the Office of Information Resources Management (OIRM). These products were designed to inform the analysts in OIRM of the inner workings of the Division of Enforcement and to serve as the base on which the information requirements of the Division of Enforcement will be defined.

In September 1997, in a joint meeting of representatives of the Division of Enforcement, the OIG, and OIRM, the principals made commitments of six staff years of effort from OIRM and approximately three staff years of effort from the Division of Enforcement to define the system requirements of the Division.

The Division of Enforcement and OIRM agreed that the first priority was the development of a system to track documents in the Division of Enforcement in accordance with the Division's Enforcement Procedure Number 3. The second phase was devoted to installing a system to track production within the Division and to report that information in the required formats to management of the Division. Phase three will concentrate on moving the functions of the attorneys and investigators from paper to computer screen and using the resulting information to improve the tracking of productivity information and the sharing of information within the Division.

The final version of the first phase of what was being called "the Enforcement Modernization Project" was delivered to the Division of Enforcement in May 1998. This Enforcement Procedure Number 3 System is now being used at all locations of the Division. The second phase, a system which produces the monthly status reports from all parts of the Division and maintains on screen data on the current status of all matters within the Division, has been completed. Training in the use of this system was completed during March 1999.

Phase Three, designed to present the Division of Enforcement with a case management, litigation support, and document management system, to tie together the first two systems with this new system, and to automate as many of the remaining Enforcement Division processes as possible, began with a survey of appropriate off-the-shelf systems and an investigation of currently available software and hardware which may meet the bulk of identified needs. Difficulties in maintaining contractor resource levels led to delays in the pursuit of Phase 3. A team consisting of staff from the Division of Enforcement, OIRM, and contractor personnel was engaged in a review of available off-the-shelf case management, litigation support, and document management software from the beginning of Calendar Year 2000.

As a result of this review of available off-the-shelf software, the Division of Enforcement and OIRM developed a list of requirements. A Request for Proposals reflecting those requirements was issued on July 19, 2000. None of the responses received fully met the requirements specified in the Request for Proposals.

In FY 2001, the agency's Executive Management Council (EMC) formed an Integrated Project Team (IPT) to define the systems requirements of the Division of Enforcement, examine alternative methods for meeting the requirements and recommend a solution. The solution, defined by the IPT and known as the e-law project, assumed the availability of \$3.7 million to fund the purchase and maintenance of all elements of the proposed solution over a number of fiscal years.

A total of \$1.15 million of FY 2001 money was set aside for the implementation of the e-law project defined by the IPT. Congress added \$2.6 million to the e-law project to insure the availability of Division of Enforcement records in the event of a repeat of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack. With the full \$3.7 million now available for implementation, the agency expects to move forward expeditiously with the purchase of all of the elements of the e-law system.

## **2. Review of Agency Compliance with GPRA**

### Objective.

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 requires federal agencies to develop strategic plans, prepare annual plans setting performance goals, and report annually on actual performance compared to goals. The first report was prepared in March 2000. The objective of this review is to determine how effectively the Commission is complying with GPRA's terms. This will include an examination of the performance measures devised by the Commission and the systems used for gathering the data to report on those performance measures.

### Status.

In response to Congressional interest, the Office of the Inspector General consulted with and advised the Commission's operating divisions concerning GPRA requirements. The Office of the Inspector General reviewed the Commission's FY 2001, FY 2002 and FY 2003 Annual Performance Plan before each was submitted to Congress. Subsequently, the OIG selectively reviewed the FY 1999, FY 2000 and FY 2001 Annual Performance Reports after they were submitted to Congress. The OIG concluded that the agency had made improvements in defining its goals and identifying measures for reaching its stated goals.

The Commodity Futures Modernization Act, which was enacted in fiscal year 2001, fundamentally changed the regulatory structure for the commodity futures markets. The Commission adopted new rules and procedures consistent with the regulatory reforms presented in that Act. This wholesale change in approach challenged each operating division to redefine its service goals under GRPA. The agency implemented a reorganization that allows the Commission to more effectively respond to the new Act.

The Office of the Inspector General participated in a number of discussions on how to best reflect the agency's new regulatory paradigm in structuring future goals and measures under GPRA. In conjunction with other federal agencies' Inspectors General, the Office of the

Inspector General is participating in the development of best practices for measuring compliance with the requirements of GPRA. During the second quarter, the OIG will review the goals and objectives prepared by the senior managers for adherence to the requirements of GPRA. After this review, the OIG will verify and validate a subset of the data submitted in the GPRA report.

### **3. Review of Employee Usage of Government Issued Travel Cards**

#### Objective.

Government authorized credit cards are issued to employees for use during authorized Government travel. The objective of this review is to examine agency employees' travel card usage since 1999 and to ascertain whether that usage complied with the agency's policy.

#### Status.

The OIG has reviewed the agency's policy regarding travel card usage, and an audit plan is being prepared.

## GAO LIAISON

The OIG is charged with providing policy direction for, and conducting, supervising, and coordinating audits and investigations relating to CFTC programs and operations. In addition, the OIG is required to recommend policies for, and conduct, supervise, and coordinate with other Federal agencies, state and local Governmental agencies, and nongovernmental entities, audits, investigations, and evaluations regarding the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of CFTC programs and operations.

GAO also conducts audits of CFTC activities, and OIG plans its audits so as not to duplicate GAO's efforts. Moreover, OIG in its audits activities identifies the goals of each audit and the methods of reaching the goals so as to minimize the requirements placed on CFTC resources.

# **STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) was created in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-452), as amended by the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-504). The OIG was established to create an independent unit to:

- Promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of CFTC programs and operations and detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations;
- Conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the administration of CFTC programs and operations;
- Review existing and proposed legislation and regulations and make recommendations concerning their impact on the economy and efficiency of CFTC programs and operations or the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse; and
- Keep the Chairman and Congress fully informed about any problems or deficiencies in the administration of CFTC programs and operations and provide recommendations for correction of these problems or deficiencies.

Accordingly, the OIG has established three programs to carry out its responsibilities: audit, investigation, and legislative and regulatory review. A summary of those programs follows.

## **AUDIT**

The primary objectives of the OIG are to promote long-term efficiency and effectiveness in the administration and operation of the Commission and to protect against fraud and abuse.

The key to effectively and efficiently managing the CFTC is information. Top level managers and decision makers require a steady stream of organized data on the effects of their policy decisions and resource allocations on the operations of the Commission. Once having made the decision to change resource levels or policy, managers must receive accurate and timely reports of the operational effects of their decision so they can determine if the change is in the direction and of the magnitude predicted. In the absence of such information, top level managers cannot adequately perform their jobs.

A number of obstacles to acquiring and transmitting the desired information to decision makers may exist in some programs. Principal among them is the Commission's apparent difficulty in many instances in tracking the progress of a particular action across organizational lines within the Commission.

A simple example is the Reparations Program prior to the installation of an OIG recommended unified, Commission-wide tracking system. Complaints are received and processed and hearings are held in the Office of Proceedings; appeals of initial decisions in reparations cases are transmitted to the Office of the General Counsel where proposed Commission opinions are drafted; and appeals are decided by the Commission with the paperwork being handled by the Office of the Secretariat. Each office involved in the process had a separate tracking system without ties to the tracking systems in the offices preceding them or following them in the process. Each office treated the case as if it were brand new to the Commission when they received it. As a result, there was no provision for tracking information across organizational lines. If the Chairman wanted to know how much time was spent on the average reparations case of a particular description at each stage in the process, that information was unavailable without an extensive expenditure of manual labor.

A related problem is the difficulty the Commission has in associating resources devoted to an activity with the results of that activity. The Commission does a good job of tracking resources expended. It can determine how much staff time and material at what cost was spent in a particular activity. Some Commission organizations can even associate costs with particular projects. What a program manager may have great difficulty doing, however, is telling a decision maker that for a specific level or increase in resources, the program manager will deliver a specific level of increased output. Without this information from all programs competing for limited resources, decision makers cannot make reasoned resource allocation judgements. Decision makers are forced to rely on intuition and anecdotal evidence.

To increase the efficiency and the effectiveness of the management of CFTC programs and operations, the OIG will, in addition to conducting mandatory audits, concentrate its audit resources on the identification of information voids and the lack of continuity in the flow of information across organizational lines from the beginning of a process until its conclusion. The OIG will recommend the implementation of any system improvements where the benefits of implementing the change exceed the costs.

In addition to our efforts to bring technology to bear on the information requirements of the Commission, the OIG has been following the Commission's development of measures and systems of measurement in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). As the Commission implements GPRA, the OIG will devote significant resources to monitoring agency performance to insure that the data is accurately gathered and that the measures reported are the best available for demonstrating program performance.

## **INVESTIGATIONS**

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, provides that the Inspector General may receive and investigate complaints or information from the Commission's employees concerning

the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of law, rules or regulations, or mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority or a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.

The OIG has to date conducted only a reactive investigative program chiefly relying on unsolicited employee complaints as the source of investigative leads. This reactive program has resulted in only a handful of investigations per year. This strategy was followed because the OIG believed that an independent regulatory agency such as the CFTC without grant money or substantial contracts to award was not likely to generate a substantial investigative workload.

To insure that employee complaints could easily reach the OIG, a 24-hour hotline was established in February 1993 to receive complaints. The hotline's existence is publicized in the agency-wide telephone book and in this semiannual report.

Because of the reactive nature of the OIG's investigative program, no investigative agenda has been established.

## **LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY REVIEW**

Because of the importance of this activity in an economic regulatory agency, the OIG reviews proposed and final CFTC regulations and legislation and selected exchange rules using five basic criteria: Whether the agency: (1) has identified specifically the problem(s) to be addressed by the proposal; (2) has defined through case study or data analysis a clear link between the proposed solution and the identified problem(s); (3) has specified clearly the means to effectively and efficiently enforce the proposal; (4) has assessed the likely efficiency and effectiveness of alternative solutions; (5) can reasonably document that the proposal will yield positive net benefits over the long term; and (6) has met the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act requires the agency to evaluate the impact of its regulations on small entities. The Paperwork Reduction Act requires the agency to manage effectively and efficiently its information collections so that they are the least burdensome necessary to achieve the stipulated objectives.

Because the OIG does not initiate legislation or, generally, regulations, the OIG legislative and regulatory review program is reactive to the legislative and regulatory proposals developed by others. Accordingly, no independent legislative and regulatory review agenda has been established.

## AUDIT AGENDA

### **ANNUAL AUDITS**

The following audit is performed on an annual basis.

#### **Audit of Compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act**

In support of OMB Circular A-123 (Revised), the Inspector General will evaluate, provide technical assistance, and advise the agency head as to whether the agency's review and evaluation process was conducted in accordance with the circular's requirements.

### **OTHER AUDITS**

The OIG intends to focus the balance of its audit resources on insuring that the Chairman, the Commissioners, and program managers have timely, useful information on the progress of the CFTC's programs in meeting their goals and objectives. For example, emphasis will be placed on determining whether all managerial levels engaged in a process can track the progress of their various programs. The tracking systems required in many, though not all, programs will cross formal organizational lines.

These audits will entail a cataloging and description of all of the manual and automated systems used by an organization to gather information on its use of resources, the results of the devotion of those resources (including definitions of measurements of accomplishment), and the reporting of results and associated costs to the upper level managers in the Division and to the Chairman and the Commissioners. Cataloging of these decision support systems will be followed by an assessment of whether all concerned officials are timely receiving the information they require to efficiently allocate resources to those uses which best accomplish the priorities of the Commission. If any elements are lacking in the information systems, they will be identified and improvements will be recommended if they can be implemented in a cost/beneficial manner.

If recommendations are successfully implemented, the proposed systems should allow the Chairman, the Commissioners, and concerned program managers to track the progress of a particular program across organizational lines and to quickly determine the effects, if any, of changes in policy, procedure, or staffing.

The first step in accomplishing this goal will be to concentrate on documenting, and recommending the improvement and/or development of tracking systems in every program element throughout the Commission.

In addition to our focus on facilitating the development of an efficient flow of information throughout the agency, the OIG will devote resources to the audit of compliance with the terms of agency contracts (such as, leases of space in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C.), the collection of funds (such as, compliance with the terms of the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and the resultant Memorandum of Understanding with

Treasury), and agency compliance with Congressional mandates (such as, the Government Performance and Results Act and the Government Information Security Reform Act).

## **RESOURCES REQUIRED**

The OIG estimates that approximately one staff year of effort will be devoted over each of the next five years to the development of an efficient flow of information throughout the agency. Nine-tenths of a staff year of effort will be devoted over each of the next five years to the compliance audits described above. The "Annual Audits" are expected to consume approximately one-tenth staff year per year.

**CONTACTING THE OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR GENERAL**

The OIG is located at 1155 21<sup>st</sup> Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20581. The telephone number is (202)418-5110. The facsimile number is (202)418-5522. The hotline number is (202)418-5510. Regular business hours are between 8:30 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

<b>Table 1</b>
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**Reports Issued with Questioned Costs  
(April 1, 2002 – September 30, 2002)**

	Number	Dollar Value <u>Thousands</u>	
		Questioned	Unsupported
A. For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the reporting period	0	0	0
B. Which were issued during the reporting period	0	0	0
Subtotals (A + B)	0	0	0
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period	0	0	0
(I) dollar value of disallowed costs	0	0	0
(ii) dollar value of costs not disallowed	0	0	0
D. For which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period	0	0	0

<b>Table 2</b>
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**Reports Issued with Recommendations  
That Funds be Put to Better Use  
(April 1, 2002 – September 30, 2002)**

	Number	<u>Dollar Value</u> Thousands
A. For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the reporting period	0	0
B. Which were issued during the reporting period	0	0
Subtotals (A + B)	0	0
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period	0	0
(i) dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management	0	0
(ii) dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management	0	0
D. For which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period	0	0